Antecedents Developing Collaborative Sustainability Performance

Misbahul Munir a, Prof. Dr. Mts. Arief, M.M., MBA, CPM b, Dr. Asnan Furinto, ST, MM c, Dr. Sri Bramantoro Abdinogoro d
Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia

https://doi.org/10.35609/gcbssproceeding.2021.1 (13)

ABSTRACT

The Universal Health Coverage (UHC) managed by Indonesia’s Health Social Security Agency (henceforth BPJS Kesehatan) is a state commitment to guaranteeing health care access and providing financial protection due to illness. The impact of the program is not limited to the health sector but also the non-health sector such as in the economic aspects through a growing workforce in the health sector (Dartanto et al., 2017). However, each region have different external environment and challenge which affect their end results. The involvement of stakeholders along with their diverse motives, needs, and expectations influences the collaboration sustainability between the government and private sectors. The differences in stakeholders’ motives create problems in building successful collaboration (Hidayat, 2019). This becomes challenges for the parties involved, given that there are differences in power, resources, and mastery of information. In the perspective of the theory of collaboration (Wood & Gray, 1991). Collaborative governance is needed to get support from stakeholders, this support is the key to creating a successful collaboration. Getting stakeholder support is not something that is easy to achieve, and even when achieved, there is no guarantee that the collaboration will be successful. (Bjärstig, 2017; Butcher et al., 2019; Tomo et al., 2020). Numerous studies illustrate that merely a commitment to goals is insufficient to guarantee the success of a collaboration (Scott & Boyd, 2020). This paper intends to fill the gap in the role of stakeholder management in achieving sustainable collaboration.

Keywords: Stakeholder; collaboration; governance; regulation; interests